1.505 COPIES PER DAY

THE WEEKLY SUN
sailed to subscribers at seventy-five cents per; 16 months, \$1; single copies, 2 cents. Speci.
seut gratis to intendi ng subscribers.
tdress "THE SUN,"
Corner Fulton and Nassau streets, New York.

BMPLOYMENT—Female.

EMALE SERVANTS WANTED-GOOD situations now recovy and rood wages; also girls v landed, wanted immediately in good tamilled, nitre at the Large Institute, where good places are ye ready same day, at 138 Eleventh et, cer. of are. er cent.

Foreign exchange is held firmly, but thus far we Broome st; male and female servants can be a with first class situations in private families, and boarding houses; girls for housework, cooks, dresses, chambermaid, wanted at the International Company of the Property of th OUSEWORK-GIRLS WANTED AT 405

rer's office. The takers of Treasury notes were harrying in their gold, and about \$500,000 was deposited WING MACHINES-LADIES TAUGHT operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing mackines il its branches and particulars. Terms for the full see, \$1. Apply at 467 Eighth ave, 3d floor, bet 34th 15th sts. WING MACHINES-WANTED LADIES their gold for the notes within five days.

to learn to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved ing machines, by one of the oldest experienced rators in the city; taught all kinds of sitching, hem, felling, tucking gusges, and thorough managet of the enying machines perfectly, and recommeded to good places for \$1. Those wanting good ators can be supplied at 453 Canai st, over the store.

de?4 24ac*131 about as follows :

\$2 to \$5 a day, by selling a new small article use ery family -152 Fulton st., 3d story. 124 The bidders at 11 per cent, are notified officially GENTS WANTED FOR MRS. HANKIN'S eurious new book of "FEMALE CHARACTERS THE CITY," Interesting to all readers. Very sale-e. Fancy binding, 309 pages, 5) engravings. Price Apply 134 Nassau street, room 30. jal9 6*146 that they get 29 per cent, of the amounts asked for.

In the haste of making additions on Saturday, some rrors were made in our figures relative to bids for the new Treasury loan. The above may be depend-GENTS WITH FROM \$2 TO \$20 CAN d upon as substantially correct.

meet with an excellent opportunity to make money iddy, by selling an entirely new light article of uni-mal necessity, just patented, by calling at 503 and 505 badway (N. Y.), room No. 6. jal5 24ac 155 LACKSMITH WANTED WHO UNDER-

stands Horseshoeing and Jobbing, in Fast Brook, Flushing avenue and Skilman street. None but of workman need apply. A single man preferred, ja21 2*138 TALE AND FEMALE HELP OF ALL
nations wanted to notice they can be suited with
od situations in every capacity, by applying to MANinG, 378 Sixth ave. N. B.—We can recommend this
fice as reliable.

EMPLOYMENT-Male.

GENTS WANTED-CAN MAKE FROM

WANTED.

ADDLE WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING a good LADY'S SADDLE to dispose of AT A BAR-AIN, may find a customer by addressing a note to Hi-ING SCHOOL, box 864 Sun office.

BOARD AND ROOMS: OARDING - A FEW RESPECTABLE

young men can be accommodated with good board pleasant rooms, also a gentleman and his wife, at East 37th st, bet. 1st and 2d aves. jal8 24ac*121 OARDING—AT 5 THOMPSON ST., GOOD board, pleasant rooms, and single beds, \$3 a week; so a room for a man and his wife. Meals always ready the time. Don't pay \$4 and \$5 a week, when you in get as good for \$8.

OARD \$2.50—GREAT REDUCTION IN
board—Comfortable rooms with excellent board \$2
to \$3 a week, former prices \$5; ladies from \$2
to for comfort good living and cheapness, this house
cels all others, a warm parior with plane. Watchman
in light, and lodgings cheap, 45 Lispenard st., near
roadwar.

O A R D I N G—A FEW RESPECTABLE mechanics can find good board, warm bedrooms tree dining and sitting rooms, for \$3 a week, at 170 hird ave, entrance next the drug store, cor of 18th st. d19 94ac*173 CURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO SMALL

ODGINGS - AT THE TRAVELLER'S Home, No. 6 Varick st, two doors from Franklin st, hear respectable men can be accommodated with clean comfortable single heds at 12 cts per night; rooms for entitenan and wire, 87 to 50 cts per night; good meals nd refreshments given to order.

ODGINGS-WITH OR WITHOUT Board

& 8 MONROE ST-FURNISHED ROOMS to let to small quiet families with facilities for econe-ical housekeeping. Terms moderate. jall 24ac*128

GROCERLES.

THE CHEAPEST STORE

THE CHEAPEST STORE

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargain ever offered to the public in New York. \$100.000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour and governous are now being sold at asction prices at the reat Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts !! facts !!! facts !!! and no humbus, o which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you sho will be estimated that this is the piace to buy your ginter stock of TEAS.

FLOUR, \$5, \$6, \$6 50, GROCERIES.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own base, and buy your goods from the consult your own following the consult of the consul OO BARRELS OF PELHAM FARM
for vinegar, and 500 barrels of Pelham seedling potaes, warranted to keep in any climate. For sale at the
gener, 4 Erie Building, Duane et. ia9 34ac*110

MACHINERY, &c.

DICK'S ANTI-FRICTION MACHINE,

DICK'S ANTI-FRICTION MACHINE,
FOR FUNCHING, SHEARING,
AND PRESSING IRON, &c.,
THE MOST EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL AND
LABOR SAVING MACHINES IN THE WORLD.
Friction is all but done away with, next to no oil is required in running them; and no repairs are needed for
coars; the largest machine require less than one horse
ower for Shearing and Punching Iron, to one inch in
hickness, with no perceptable effort, doing the work in
he most emooth and perfect manner.
We refer to the largest and most succossful establishments in the country, to learn the value of the various
machines made under DICK'S PATENT, such as
COOPER & HEWETT, TRINDON, N. J., CORLESS STRAM ENSERIE CO., Providence, R. I.; J. B. & W. W. COANBLL,
JANES, BERR & CO., New York; I WYANDOTTR ROLING
HILL, Detroit, Mich.; COLLINS AYE FACTORY, Collingrille, Ct., and many others in New York; New England,
Virginia, Illinois, Georgia, Ohio, &c., &c., many of
whom, after using them for two or three years, say they
would not be without them for three or four times their
sections throw to them, that they pay for their cost in
were six months' use.
All orders promptly attended to, and all information
wen by
STEVENS BROTHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, WE PEARL STREWE,

SOLE AGENTS, 993 PEARL STREET, SOLE AGENTS, 993 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. EHIGH METALLIC PAINT—THE UNdersigned, agents for this invaluable paint, are prepared to supply the large class dealers at the lowest manufacturers prices. They warrant the article to be superior to any sold in this market, being fully 75 per cant, metal; for preserving from and other metals, and wood and canvass it has no evada. Brick buildings painted with one coat of this paint will be kept perfectly dry for many years—at shoot; one-third the price of pure lead—it is worth vacely more for all-such purposes.

STEVENS, HROTHER & CO.,

12216

NEW YORK MACHINERY DEPOT.

NEW YORK MACHINERY DEPOT.

TEVENS, BROTHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS**, BROTHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS**, and DEALERS in every description of STATIONARY and PORTABLE STEAM ER.

GINES** and BOILERS**, WOOD WORTHS** PLANES**,

and all other WOOD WORKING MACHINES**,

LEATHER & RUBBER BELLING,

ABBIT AND OTHER COMPOSITION METALS,

With all other articles needful in a Machine Shop,

**OLE MANUFACTURERS OF

"D. DICES** Celebrated Anti-Priction

SHEARS** PUNCHES & PRIESSES,

HARRIS** PATENT SIFTING MACHINES,

EFFENT'S DOUBLE-ACTING BALL VALVE

ORTABLE SOLLES IN GREAT VARIETY,

**And many other valuable Articles.

"315

NEW YORK MACHINERY DEPOT.

STEVENS BROTHER & CO.,

229 Pearl Street.

Every description of stationary and portable steam eagines; engine and hand latines, power and hand planer; driffs, goar cotting machines, boil outlers, mortising and theorology machines, as, ; also circular and up wight any mills for various kinds; grain mills in great valids. All for sale at the very lowest price; to mile history.

Winsery—The inquiry is last; bases active; price favor the buyer, but are not quotably lower; the increased firmness in freights checks the shipping demand.

Rye is quiet at 75 a 76c.

The sales are \$,000 bush., in lots, at \$1 33 a \$1 35 for Western Red, in store, and \$1 36 a \$1 37 for delivered; \$1 37 for additional states are \$1,000 bush., in lots, at \$1 30 a \$1 30 for white California; \$1 50 a \$1 50 for white California; \$1 50 a \$1 50 for white Michigan; \$1 66 for choice white Kentucky, and \$1 32 for red State. PERSONAL NOTICES: POUNTY LAND-SOLDIERS', SAILORS' and widows dains for boundy land, sensions, e.g., associately reasonable by the asherther, in all cases where a wild claim exists. Particular attention given to supposed claims. CALVIN W. SMITH Mouth last occurs of Chambers and Chatham streets, juil 26ce-119

State.

Corn is easier, and is in fair request; the demand is mainly for export; the arrivals of new are large; sales of 24,000 bush at 70c. for Western Mixed, in store and delivered, and 72c. for Western Yellow, and 70a73c. for new White Southern.

PROVEMENTS.—The Pork market is bester; the demand fair; sales of 750 bbls. at \$17 70a\$18 for Mess, and \$13 75 for new Prime.

Beef if unchanged. BOUNTY LANDS, &c.—SOLDIERS, SAIL-on and others, who have served in any of the wars, an other their warrants by applying at 68 Names at about Police. D. S. BROWNER, Altorage, for United

the martin professional and the second secon

THE NEW YORK SUN

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1861.

Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, Yesterday.

people, anxiously asked for prayer. These requests

gave an unwonted interest to the meeting. The first to pray was a young man. Then followed an older

prayer, on account of emotion. The same tenderness

was seen all over the meeting. Tears were falling all

around. The Holy Spirit's presence and power was

Mr. A, R, WITMORE read the following note from

the House of Detention. "Mr. WITMORE, the story you told the boys, last Sunday, has interested them

n the Fulton street Prayer Meeting, and two,

and_____, have repeatedly asked me to request

prayers in their behalf. They are very desirous of

becoming good boys.

I send this request to you, as you will know better

Syracuse boy, who sent his request to this meeting,

and whose conversion and happy death were so re-

to ask you to pray for them. And for 150 children

the Juvenile Asylum, all of whom were once neglect

d, perishing children, running in our streets. Oh!

save from the awfully corrupting and destructive in-fluences of our city. God seems to be calling chil-

dren in a wonderful manner to himself, in these lat-

-Two levely looking children, a boy of 12 and a girl of 9 years, brother and sister, were observed in the meeting. They were exceedingly attentive to all

the exercises of the meeting—so much so as to at tract the attention of those sitting near. Among

these was the Superintendant of a Subbath School

He invited them into the upper room, when the

nquired of them as to their state of mind.

"In West 53rd street," he replied.

"What made you come to-day,

"We read about it in the Sun."

" Are your parents Christians?"

"Where do they go to Church ?"

What did you read !"

"Did you walk all the way down?"

the little boy

"Never."

" Yes, sir."

"Where do you live."

neeting was over, and, in his affectionate manner,

'We are very anxious to become Christians," said

"We did, and will have to walk all the way back."

"Were you ever in the Fulton street meeting be-

"We read about the little children asking prayers,

and especially the little boy, six years old, in the 80% this morning, and we thought we would like to

To the Methodist Church in — street."

The Superintendent addressed to them such in-

truction as was suited to their case, gave them some tracts and little books, and they went their way.

What amazing interest clusters around these dear

be prayed for : we want to become Christiaus, toor

most sensibly felt.

than I what to do with it."



PRICE ONE CENT

NUMBER 8904

FINANCIAL. &c. NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 21.

Stocks today took another strong upward move-ment, the saies being larger than those of any single session for a long time, and an average advance of 1 a 1½ per cent. was established. The Bond list is very strong, and few State stocks and Railroad bonds are offering at the advance. There was nothing done in Government stocks. For coupon fives of 1974, 92¼ was bid. Treasury 12 per cent. notes fell ¼ per cent. below the extreme price of Saturday. The Railroad bonds are much higher, in some cases 3 a 4

hear of but little busicess doing. On London 106 a 106% are the quotations. Pranes 5.32%. Philadelphia exchange is casier, ½ a 30–100.

The day is a very busy one at the Assistant Treasu-

before 12 o'clock. As the notes carry interest from the date of deposit, takers lose no time in transferring their money from the banks to the Sub-Treasury. The terms of the loan require depositors to exchange The award of the Five Millions Treasury notes was

about as follows:

At 8½ % cent. \$10,000 At 10 % cent. \$721,000 At 10 % cent. 205,000 At 10 % cent. 205,000 At 9% % cent. 10,000 At 10% % cent. 543,000 At 9½ % cent. 14,900 At 19% % cent. 1,907,000 At 9% % cent. 1,907,000 Total awarded average 10 % & cent ... \$5,000,000 Bid for at and above 11 & cent 7,200,000

The Teutonia arrived at this port this morning with \$360,000 in specie.

POREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Total for the week. 6.086,366 Previously reported . . . 4.617,739 11,216,079 STOCK EXCHANGE SALES-FIRST BOARD.

8TOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FIRST BOARD.
4000 Trea. 12 p.c...1023/2 100 Reading R. ... 434/2
20000 Tenn. 6s. 70. 76 200 do ... 530 435/2
10000 do ... 560 76/3 100 do ... 483/4
10000 do ... 571/4 500 do ... 483/4
1000 do ... 773/2 200 do ... 431
1000 do ... 773/2 200 do ... 433/4
1000 do ... 773/2 200 do ... 433/4
2000 N. C. 6s. ... 80 200 do ... 530 43/2
66000 Mo. 6s. ... 70 500 do ... 530 43/2
66000 Mo. 6s. ... 70 500 do ... 530 43/2
1000 Erie 2d M. ... 993/4 100 do ... 536 43/2
4000 Mich. C. 8 p.c. 99/4 675 do ... 61/2
4000 Mich. C. 8 p.c. 99/4 675 do ... 61/2
1500 M. S. 2d Mo. 18 200 do ... 510 61/2
2000 C.& N.W. 1 M. 45 50 do ... 560 63/2
2000 C.& N.W. 2 M. 183/2 200 do ... 860 63/4

| 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 25 Cum. Coal Pf. 85/ 160 Pacific M. S. 94 50 do ... b10 93 / 150 do ... b20 93 / 50 do ... b20 93 / 100 Erie I 15 400 210 Hud.

ittle children. Shall these lambs find their way into he fold of the Good Shepherd? The Sun at a Housetop ... "I have just been reading," said a poor woman, "this piece in the Sen about the little boy asking prayer." She lived in the 48% 200 do....s30 207 do..... 10 N. Y. Cen. B... .en. B. 82 4 do ... 82 4 1 do ... 530 82 4 83 do ... 130 82 4 100 ... 110 82 ... stwk 82 garret story a poor widow, with her three children around her, and she cast her eye around upon them as she added, "I wish my children would be con-838 do. s60 74
100 do. s60 73 \(\) 100 do. s60 73 \(\) 100 do. s60 73 \(\) 400 Cle. & Tol. R. 37 \(\) 100 do. 500 37 \(\) 200 do. 500 37 \(\) 250 do. s10 37 \(\) 250 do. s10 37 \(\) 250 do. s10 37 \(\) 200 do. s10 37 \(\) 300 do. s10 37 \(\) 100 do. b10 37 \(\) 200 do. s30 37 \(\) 100 do. s30 37 \(\) 110 do. 37
110 do. 37
110 do. 37
110 Cla. R. I. R. 62
200 do. s10 62 verted! Oh! I wish they would be converted." families—2 front and one back room. Inquire at 1 herince st (old No. 28); a rosewood bureau for sajap. "What has stirred you up to wish it?" inquired ...b30 82

400 do. 81 100 do. 357, 357, 300 do. 830 80 200 do. 830 80 50 0 do. 830 36 50 do. 850 37 500 do. 850 37 50 do. 850 80 700 do. 850 80 100 Chl. & R. I. bc0 61 650 do. 830 80 100 do. 860 60 110 do. 850 80 100 do. 860 60 110 do. 850 80 100 do. 850 60 0 100 do. 850

This table is derived by comparison of the Fire

Ashrs.—The market is quiet for Pots, but firm at 5; Pearls are selling steady at \$5a,\$5 12 %.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Western and

The arrivals are fair mainly low grades. The better brands are irregular.

The sales are 11.700 bbls. at \$5 26a\$5 53 for Superfine State and Western; \$6 45a\$6 55 for Extra State; \$5 60a\$6 65 for choice do.; \$5 50a\$5 56 for the low grade of Western State; \$7 50a\$5 55 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and \$5 95a\$7 25 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is firmer, but not very active; the supply is moderate of choice brands; sales of 361 bbls at \$5 50 a \$7 25 for Extras.

Southern Flour is very quiet, the arrivals are limited and the stock is moderate; sales of \$50 bbls at \$5 75 a \$6 10 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$6 16 a \$7 25 for the better grades.

Rye Flour is steady; sales of 250 bbls at \$3 40 a \$4 20.

Corn Meal is dull and heavy at \$3 10 for Jersey and

Corn Meal is dull and heavy at \$3 10 for Jersey and \$3 50 a \$3 55 for Brandywine. Buchwheat Flour is quiet at \$2 12 a \$2 25.

Ecie R.... Hud. Rv. R....

1× ...

SECOND BOARD.

the visitor. children are coming to Christ." "Well, your children will be converted, be sure of it, if you give them up to Christ."

She cast a look of unutterable tenderness upon her darling little flock as she added : " Yes, I believe it .- I believe it." The minds of selves, and the tears were rolling down their cheek

100 do ... \$50 \$1½ \$200 do ... \$10 62 \$250 do ... \$11 \$200 do ... \$10 62 \$100 do ... \$10 61 \$200 do ... \$10 62 \$200 do ... \$10 60 \$200 do ... \$10 while their mether was speaking.

The case of the family was presented to the meet-

ing by the visitor, and the foregoing facts were re-"Glory be to God !" said a young man, that I ever ame into this meeting. I came here first a short time ago. I was very much impressed by what I heard. I suppose some person saw that I was, for a man addressed me as I was going out, and said

'Would you not like to be prayed for ?" "Yes," I answered. "Well then," said he, will you not stop and write request, and it shall be presented temorrow." 'Oh! no," I answered, "I cannot stop;" and I

passed out into Ann street. He followed me into Am street, and up toward Nassau street. "Had you better not return and write that re-

quest?" said he, with great persuasive earnestnesss in his voice and manner. Overcome by it, I returned and wrote the request and here I am today, a monument of the grace of God. I believe I was saved, as the result of the faith-

fulness of that one man, who pursued and persuaded me to ask for prayer. German, who spoke broken English, said that he asked prayer for a German family at the beginning of the month. It consisted of 17 persons. Fervent prayer was offered for them here. From that time, young German began a prayer meeting in their shanty, and it was not long before the mother was crying out for mercy; then a married daughter

and they, somehow, both found peace in believing. Now, three of the family are converted. He wishe the continued prayer of the Pulton street Meeting in held behalf. He feels greatly encouraged to hope but all that family will be gathered in THE CLINISE IN URGENTS. - Much interest was felt, a few years since, in the novements and character of the "insurgents" in China. That interest had in a great measure died away, but recent events have quickened it again, and a brief summing up of wh t would seem to be the most reliable statements in regard to the operations, the prospects, and the view of those singular revolutionists, will be of interest to

ston, writes as follows: ston, writes as follows:

The great rebellion, which early this year seemed about to dissolve and die out, has suddenly again appeared, as a wonder I have before me a manuscript of nearly a hundred pages, in Chinese, and three proclamations, from the insurgent chiefs. Bingular and wonderful productions they are.

One of these proclamations—is issued in the name of seven kings, they are all, by profession at least, Christian kings; and in these documents they exhibit not a little of the spirit and principles of true Christianity. In some particulars, they seem to be almost in advance of our own nominally christian government.

First of all, they call on the people to cast off dark, ness, and to come into the light; to abandon their sucient superstitions, and become the disciples of Jesus. In the place of their sucient calendar and classics, they have accepted the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, with a Christian almanac. Already the insurgent body has overrun nearly or quite one-third of the eighteen provinces, and would seem to be now in larger force and more active than ever. It is turning the old empire upside down, and if it be of God must prosper.

As to their religious ceremonies, they have a Sabatth on the same day as ours. One of the native

South American Indiaus.

The government of the Araucanian Indians, who lately invaded Chili, 3.000 strong, is a federation of kindred tribes who have never been subjugated. Their country extends 180 miles along the coast, northward from Chili, and its breadth the coast, northward from Chili, and its breadth from the coast to the crest of the Andes is about 150 mlles. Its productions are similar to those of Chili, and the population is 100,000. The Spanish language is held in great contempt, and no foreigner can settle in the country without taking an Auracanian name. Their territory is divided into four provinces, each province into five counties, each of which is again subdivided into nine townships, governed by hereditary officers. The governors of provinces form a national council, presided over by one of their number; and it decides on peace, war, and foreign relations. They recognize a Supreme Being, who, they think, governs by means of subordinate agents somewhat akin to their political system. (to'ng to Italy.

SARDINIA, Dec. 19. To the names of HANNIBAL, NAPOLE W, and other illustrious men who have schieved the passage of the Both lecture rooms were densely crowded. In Alps, must now be added the name of your corresthe upper room a great many persons, chiefly young pondent. Desirous of extering Italy in this way rather than via Marscilles, it was not until I reached Geneva that I decided to undertakes journey which is of course much more formidable in the middle of professor of religion, in whose heart the deep foun-tains of feeling had been broken up. It was with great difficulty that he could utter the words of his r of religion, in whose heart the deep foun-December than in summer. Having definitely made up my mind, I went by rail from Geneva to the little town of St. Jean de Maurienne, near the foot of Mount It is a dirty little town, so hemmed in by long snew-crowned summits, that it is a mystery how a railroad was ever got here. Arriving late at night, I was obliged to remain there until 2 P. M. the ext day-an interval during which I had time to make inquiries respecting the passage. "Mt. to make inquiries respecting the passage. "Mr. Cenis," said one of my informants, pointing to a long cliff near by, "is about a mile higher than that mountain. You will find it fearfully cold on the summit. Not long since a diligence was overturned in the deep snows, and the passengers were compelled to gass twenty-four hours n a small hospice before being able to continue the

Mr. WITMORE proceeded to say that the story which he told to these children was that of the little This was decidedly encouraging, but as information from other quarters proved of a more hopeful character, and above all as the diligence went regumarkable. I come here on behalf of these two boys larly in spite of the weather, I booked my name and entered the coupe with the desperate resolve of fac-ing the peril, fortifying myself by the high examples low in that House of Detention, and also for 450 in of Hannibat and Napoteon aforesaid, and in the event of the worst happening, consoling myself by the thought that I should become the subject of a startling paragraph, which would no doubt be extenpray for those 600 children whom we are trying to

The day had been unusually warm at St. Jean; out as the diligence, dawn by seven stout horses ascended, the cold increased. Snow also began to fall. The road over Mt. Cenls was constructed by order of Naroleon, and is a permanent monument to the memory of that remarkable man. It is excellent, the inclination except close to the summit being moderate. To reach the top required ten hours, during the mountain side. Two hours before attaining the greatest elevation we exchanged the diligence for s'edges, the snow having become too deep for whee's Although it was certainly very cold, it hardly equalled my anticipations, excited as they had been by my bilious informant. Still we found the foot-stove which had been supplied very useful, and were moved to indignation when at one of our stops the postillion came to the window, and let in the sharp air, merely to ask us for some drink-money. This we peremptorily declined giving, knowing well that the fellow was infringing the regulations of the line in preferring his request. On our way we ould look out of the side windows down into deep chasms, not more than three or four feet from us. down which a drunken driver or a refractory horse might have plunged us. But the chief danger does not spring from this cause. There are occasionally formidable snow slides whose momentum is suffi-cient to sweep all before them. In spite, however, of the cold and the possible danger, we enjoyed the wild and lovely scenery through which we were ridng, and did not regret having undertaken the passage. The descent of the mountain was effected in less than half the time required by the ascent, and at 6 A. M. we found ourselves at Lusa, whence after examination of passports and luggage we proceeded

to Turin by rail.

We were now fairly in Raly—a fact which the bright sunshine, forming so vivid a contrast with the weather on the other side, would have sufficiently at-

Turin, as you know, is the capital of Sardinia, and the home of VICTOR EMANUEL. The interest which staches to this ruler at present, led us to wish to visit his paisce...a thing quite possible, provided you are willing to invest a franc or so in fees to the servants. As it would not be easy nor interesting to describe the palace, I shall forbear, merely remarking that it compares very favorably with my own residence, both in size and elegance of adornment. CARL CANTAB.

A Letter from Lord Brougham

It will be remembered that early in Novem-PATH, calling a convention to consider the question, "How can American Slavery be Abolished?" said convention to be held on the anniversary of the death of Jone Brown.

his Lordship has forwarded it to the London Times for publication, together with the following re-

BROUGHAM, Nov. 20,

Siz:—I leel honored by the invitation to attend the Boston Convention, and to give my opinion upon the question, "How can American Slavery be Abolished?" I consider the application is made to me as conceiving net to represent the anti-slavery body in this country; and I believe that I speak their sentiments as well as my own in expressing the widest difference of opinion with you upon the merits of those who promoted the Harper's Ferry expelition, and upon the fate of those who suffered for their conduct in it. No one will doubt my earnest desire to see slavery extinguished; but that desire can only be gratified by lawful means—a strict regard to the rights of property, or what the law declares to be property, and a constant repugnance to the shedding of blood. No man can be considered a martyr unless he not only suffers, but is witness to the truth; and he does not bear this testimony who seeks a lawful object by illegal means. Any other course taken for the abolition of slavery can only delay the censummation we so devoutly wish, besides expected the community to the hazard of an insur lay the consummation we so devoutly wish, beside, exposing the community to the hazard of an insur-

exposing the community to the hazard of an insurrection, perhaps less hurtful to the master than the
slave. When the British emancipation was finally
carried, it was accomplished by steps, and five years
clapsed between the commencement of the measure
in 1833 and its completion in 1838.

"The declaration of the law which pronounced a
slave free as soon as he touched British ground (erroneously ascribed to the English courts under Lord
Mansriell, but really made by the judges in Sootland) may seem to be inconsistent with the principle
now laid down. But I am bound to express my
doubts if such a decision would have been given had
Jamaica touched upon the coasts of this country. It
is certain that the judges did not intend to disclare
that all property in slaves should instantly cause, and that all property in slaves should instantly coase, and yet such would have been the inevitable effect of their indigment in the case supposed, which some-what resembles that of America.

that resembles that of America.

"In the elevation of your new President all friends f America, or its continued union, of the final extinction of slavery by peaceful means, and of the utternme diste extinction of the execrable slave trade—vilidads of the human race must heartly rejoice. They dill, let us hope, find in him a powerful ally, as his unitry may expect to find an able, a consistent, and a honest ruler.

"I have the honor to be your faithful servant,
"BROUGHAM."
"JAMES REDPATH. Esq., Boston, United States."

The Senatorial Conspiracy.

The St. Louis Republican, a pro-slavery paper, in an article entitled "The Senatorial Conspiracy," traces the history of the conspiracy conceived by southern democratic Senators in Congress, for break-ing up the party of which they were members, and disrupting the Union. They assumed to dictate the platform upon which the Presidential race should be contested, and months of the time of the Senate were consumed in discussions intended to distract the party in the Presidential election.

A clique of Senatorial scretcom.

A clique of Senatorial scretcheds aided and cheered on by President Bechanas, who has since been descreted, in his extremity, by the whole pack of them, resolved at that time, as subsequent events and acknowledgments have satisfied every one, to break up the Democratic party, and by this means to destroy the Union. All their measures were concected with reference to this result—"Rule or ruin" was the motto.

Mills this chiest they mean to the control of the contr

With this object, they went to Charleston. proposed a platform which they knew never would e endorsed by a majority of the Conwintion.

be endorsed by a majority of the Conwintion.

Factiously they worked to prevent a nomination, after they had been defeated in their efforts to interpolate new dogmas into the party creed. They did not want even this concession to them from the Denuseruts of the North, and if it had been made would have found other means to break up the party and with it the Union. No nomination was made at Charleston, though if they had not second one would have been made, and that one, in all probability, not Mr. Douglas. At Baltimore, Mr. Douglas was nominated, and these Senators, still having in their eye the dissolution of the Union at all hazards, in conjunction with Mr. Bechasans, brought out Mr. Beschrange, and Mr. Lincoln was elected, as they hoped he would be. That was a great point to be gained in the conspiracy. What followed is fresh in the memory of every reader.

The Republican then speaks of the acts of the "Senatorial conspirators" since Lincoln's election, all

"Senatorial conspirators" since Limoun's election, all tending to the destruction of the Union : And while they are doing this, they hold to their seats in the Senate fof the United States, the Constitution to which they are sworn to support! Is it not time for the border states to stop and inquire what their Senatorial conspirators propose further to do, before taking another step? Where is Mr. Pork and Mr. Gazza while these scenes are enacting in Washangton?

A FIRE BURNT DOWN a whole block of stores t Worcester, Mass., on Thursday morning. The

Affairs in Charleston The correspondent of the Boston Post farnishes

The correspondent of the Boston Post furnishes the following:—

The rumor in reference to the "Star of the West" was, that her two hundred and fifty men were sent here by the merchants of New York, having been picked up from the slums and slews of New York city, and that this course indicated on the part of the contributors to the enterprise a degree of hate and concentrated malice unequaled in the history of modern civil discords. If the New York merchants who sent these men would themselves come with musket and salve and pit life against life the brave sons of Carolina would welcome the conflict. It would then be man to man; an equal life to an equal life. But to send the outcasts and outlaws of a corrupt city population, men whose loss by thousands would be their country's gain, to slay causelessly the best citizens of a gallant state, giving up their all for the defense of that state's rights and honor, was regarded as the foulest insult, the vilest contunely one people could heap upon another. I have never seen men more deeply moved than were some of the more in derate, quiet gentlemen who were talking over this mitter. One gentleman who has ever been a believer in the final satisfactory adjustment of the difference between the North and South, and who has ever given the great body of the people of the North credit for honesty in their mistaken political action, said this act on the part of New York merchants, struck the last blow at his of the North credit for honesty in their mistaken political action, said this act on the part of New York merchants, struck the last blow at his wavering confidence. He could see naught but hatred in such acts. He could never again associate with a people so faithless to the diciat sof manhood. He felt a spirit rising within him of counter hatred and revenge which he had all his life been a stranger to.

counter batted and revenge which he had all his life been a stranger to. There is a general belief in this city that the Federal Government will be unable to land troops to reinforce Major ANDERSON. The batteries at Morris Island on the one hand, and the guns at Fort Moultrie on the other, it is thought, will effectually prevent the entrance into the harbor of any ships. The channel known as the old ship channel has been block-aded by sinking five vessels tilled with stones transversely across it. The other channel is directly under fire from Fort Moultrie. All the buoys have been removed: the lights on the coast have been extinguished, and it is said that the "Star of the West" would have been aground, hopelessly, in twenty minutes, had the the "Star of the West" would have been aground, hopelessly, in twenty minutes, had the fire been withheld. The spirit of the people rises with the demands made upon it. The most liberal offers of men and money pour into the public service. Planters offer their crop, their hands and their money. Merchants and mechanics show the same 'spirit; and the women are as enthusiastic as the men. No day passes, we have research their crops of the control of the c are as chimisastic as the men. No day passes, no hear passes, without some evidence of the spirit and determination of the people to do their duty to the state as they understand it.

All rumors about riotous proceedings on the part of the soldiers in this city, about forced oans, extraordinary taxes on negroes, &c., which

leans, extraordinary taxes on negroes, &c., which pretend to come from this city, are false. The soldiers are orderly and respectable. The excitement here is great, but there is no disturbance of the peace, no intrusion upon private property, no fear of insurrection. Thousands of slaves, and hundreds of free negroes have shown themselves anxious to be put to work on the public defences. The services of negroes have been accepted in large numbers in erecting batteries, and kindred offices; and if arms have not been placed in their hands, it is not because there is any fear of insurrection, but because the number of the most respectable citizens volunnumber of the most respectable citizens volunteering to do military service is larger than at

Pensacola and its Fortifications.

Pensacola and its Fortifications.

Pensacola bay has rare properties as a harbor. It is now accessible to frigates. The bar is near the coast, and the channel across it short and easily passed. The harbor is perfectly land-locked, and the roadstead very capacious. There are excellent positions within for repairing, building and launching vessels, and for docks and dock-yards in healthy situations. The supply of good water is abundant. These properties, in connection with the position of the harbor, as regards the coast, have induced the government to select it as a naval station, and a place of rendezvous and repair. The upper arms of Pensacola bay receive the Yellow Water or Pea river, Middle river and Escambia river, eleven miles from the Gulf. eleven miles from the Gulf.

eleven miles from the Gulf.

Santa Rosa Island is situated east by northwest by south fourteen leagues, and completely shuts out Pensacola from the sea. It is so low that a sea in a gale washes its top. It is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide. The west point of this island is at the mouth of Pensacola bay. The latter is not over one and a quarter mile

The latter is not over one and a quarter mile wide.

The principle means of defense to the mouth of Pensacola Bay, and the naval station is Fort Pickens. This fort is a first class bastioned fort, built of New York granite, and situated on low ground on the east point of Santa Rosa Island. Its walls are ferty-five feet in height by twelve feet in thickness; it is embrasured for two tiers of guns, which are placed under bomproof casemates, besides having one tier of guns en barbette. The guns from this work radiate to every point of the horizon, with flank and entillading fire at every angle of approach. The work was commenced in 1828, and finished in 1853. It cost the Federal Government nearly one million of dollars. When on a war footing its garrison consists of 1,260 soldiers. Its armament, only a portion of which is within its walls, consists of:—

Guna.

Forty-two-p-ander iron guns.

Forty-two-pounder iron guns. Forty-two-pounder fron guns.
Thirty-two-pounder iron guns.
Twenty-four-pounder iron guns.
E gluces pounder iron guns.
Brass field pieces.
Brass field pieces.

The fire from this work completely covers the navy yard, and in case the latter is held by the Federal authorities, it would not hold out long against Fort Pickens. The bar on the exterior of the Bay is three miles distant, and beyond that there are no facilities for a hostile fleel to he in safety. All the forts in Pensacola Bay are ere this garrisoned by Alabama troops, who were invited there by the Governor of Flor-

FORT McKer.—This fortification is situated on Foster's Bank, and guards the west side of the mouth of Pensacola Bay. It is a bastioned the mouth of Pensacola Bay. It is a bastioned fort, built of brick masonry, with walls twelve feet in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns, under bombproof casemates, and has one tier en barbette. Its armament consists of 150 guns, and in time of war requires a garrison of 650 men. The work cost the Federal Government about \$400,000. Its guns radiate at every point of the horizon. It is a very effective work. The full armament of the fort is not complete, but a sufficient number of guns are in hattery to but a sufficient number of guns are in battery to make a very good defence in conjunction with Fort Pickens. Below this fort is a water bat-

Fort Pickens. Below this fort is a water battery, which mounts some eight or ten guns. The interior of Fort McKee is provided with the interior of Fort McKee is provided with the necessary shot furnaces, officers' and soldiers' quarters, magazines, &c.

FORT BARKANCAS is on the north of Pensacola Bay, and directly fronting the entrance to its mouth. The work is creeted on the site of an old Spanish fort. The fort is a bastioned work, built of heavy masonry, and mounts 49 guns, and in time of war requires a garrison of 250 men. The armainent of the work is fully mounted, and its magazines are in good order. In the rear of the fort is a redoubt, which is auxiliary to Fort Barrancas. Some extensive repairs have recently been completed on this redoubt, and the flanking howitzers of scarp and counterscarp can be mounted with very little labor.

Frightful Oppression in Mississippi are particularly anxious to keep the world from knowing some things that are going on in those states. Yesterday a gentleman, formerly a member of the Kentucky Legislature, stated that he was just starting for Mississippi to endeavor to relieve his brother in that state. The brother had written him that a tax was imposed upon every slave-owner in the state of \$12 for each negro; that, unless the tax should be paid within a very few days, the negro property was to be confiscated to the public use; that his own negro tax amounted to \$1,500, which he had no means whatever of paying; and that hundreds of slave-proprietors were hurrying their slaves out of the state to escape the intolerable oppression. He moreover wrote that this was known to be only the beginning of a terrible system of taxation, the beginning of a terrible system of taxation and added the expression of his perfect convic-tion that the people would not stand it—that within thirty days they would rise up in their wrath and their strength and crush oppression and oppressors alike beneath their feet.—Louisville Journal.

Treason in the U. S. Serate in 1807 and 1861.

In 1807, JOHN SMITH, a senator of the United States from Ohio, was examined by the Senate as to whether he had not, by entertaining AABON BURR under his roof, and afterwards meeting

him for some purpose in Cincinnati and Kentucky—no more than this being shewn against him—been "guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty and station." He was ably defended, and it was claimed for him that at most he was only guilty of an indiscretion. It was not shown that he ever knew Burn's designs, or had in any way given them countenance; and yet a resolution reported by John Quincy Adams that he ought to be expelled from his seat, got 19 out of 29 votes. The vote was seat, got 19 out of 29 votes. The vote was not two-thirds, but Mr. Smrrn resigned, and died a few years later in deep disgrace. Anytody can draw the line of comparison with the conduct

and treatment of senators in these times. A Boston Mechanic Driven from Charleston

[From the Boston Journal.] The following letter is from a Boston mechanic who was driven from Charleston without being allowed an opportunity even to sell his property, because he refused to serve at Fort Moultrie and find himself in provisions!

New York, Jan. 12.

Here I am again back to New York and against my own wishes. When I went to Charleston, S. C., I intended to remain there and settle down, and see if I could not make a living and save a little besides. When I arrived at Charleston, last July, it was very sickly, and there were but very few northern folks there, and for that reason I had an excellent chance, and I did all I could to improve it. At the suggestion of a gentleman by the name of W., who is a large real tleman by the name of W., who is a large real estate and migger troker on Church street, I gave up my boarding house and went to Sullivan's Island, which is situated down the horber about six or seven miles, and located myself in the very pleasant and pretty village of Moultrieville, in the immediate vicinity of the now celebrated Fert Meultrie. The town has a very few people in the winter, as it is only a summer residence for merchants and planters that camput leave their houses and business to so. North not leave their homes and business to go North in the sickly season. There were a great many houses to paint, paper and whitewash, and, through the influence of Mr. W., I was so lucky as to get the job of painting and coloring forty-eight houses by the day, at \$3 per day, 12 per cent, commission on all the stock and tools used, and I was to pay the broker 10 per cent for his influence on my bills rendered to him as agent Consequently I leased a lot of land, 25 by 100 Consequently I leased a lot of land, 25 by 100 feet, for five years, at \$40 per year, and built a shep and shed at a cost of \$228, which was very cheap for this place. I bought a new set of tools complete, and filled the shep with zine, lead, oil, turpentine, &c. I then, with three white men, two niggers and myself, went to work in earnest, and worked about five weeks, and was doing first rate. When Major Anderson thought it best, on Christmas night, to spike the cannon, take the ammunition, leave Fort Moultrie, and cross the channel to Fort Sunter. I think it was as good a move as he ever made, for I think the Carolinians would have shot him and his soldiers if he had not. On

have shot him and his soldiers if he had not. On the next day, down came tha Irish and German regiments, and took possession of the fort. They placed sentries in and about the town, and no one regiments, and took possession of the fort. They placed sentries in and about the town, and no one was allowed to leave the town even to go to Charleston. On the following day a sergeant of the guard called at the shop, and asked me where I came from, how long I had been South, who I voted for, and lastly, if I was willing to shoulder a gun. I told him I was ready to do my share of fighting if paid for it, and down I went to the fort, took my musket, and played soldier all one day and one night. On the next morning I told the officer of the guard I wanted semething to eat. If you do, says the sergeant, buy it. This I declined. I then very emphatically laid down my musket and left. In about half an hour I was waited upon by an officer and a file of soldiers, and requested to leave the town and state. I told them I would not. They then put me on board of the steamer and sent me to Charleston, and went with me to Mr. W., the broker. I gave him the keys of my shop and trunks, with power to sell the same to the best advantage, and remit the money received for my shop, stock, &c., to me, and he also promised to send my clothing the first chance he got. The brave volunteers then took me with no clothes except what I had on my back, and put me on board of the steamer Columbia on the 5th of January. They paid my steerage passage, \$7\$, but forgot to pay for my food, which was \$2 more, and I arrived in New York on the morning of the 8th, at 2 A. M., without one article of clothing except what is on my back, and not one cent of money, as they did not allow me time to collect one dollar of what was due me.

was due me. We subjoin the details of the census of 1860 for all the southern stat s, except Delaware and Mary-

States which have see sled : | Prec. | South Carolina | 308,186 | Mississippl | 407,554 | Plorida | 81,885 | Alatana | 520,444 | Georgia | 615,336 | 1.133,402 1,853,535 States which have called conventions: Virginia......1.097,373 1,567,617 States which have not acted :

Free.
Arkaneas. 331,710
North Carolina 679,965
Missouri 1,0-5,590
Kentucky 933,707
Tennessee 859,528 287,012 4,956,575 3,890,500 1.065,975 Total free population.....slaves..... ...3,912,479

How Floyd Disarmed Michigan.

The Detroit Advertiser, after having alluded to the removal of United States arms from northern armories and arsenals to the South, says: "In connection with these facts, a cir-cumstance happened in our vicinity, last sum-ner, which bears a character almost as suspimer, which bears a character almost as suspicious. It is well known that a large amount of
condemned arms' and other munitions were
sold at the arsenal at Dearhorn, under orders
from the War Department. Among other property sold was a quantity of scrap iron. Much of
this had the appearance of having passed
through fire. On inquiry, it appeared that this
iron had been the mountings of gun-carriages,
and that the carriages had been burned in order to
get at the iron! This process, it was stated, had
been pursued in obselience to direct orders from
Washington, it being claimed that the iron was
worth more at public sale than the entire carriages would bring. We are not prepared to say
what the weight of iron attached to each guncarriage would average; but estimating it at
two hundred pounds, the product of the iron, at
a cent and a half a pound — which we are informed was the price obtained — would make
each yield to the government three dollars!

Treason in the Army. The Washington correspondent of the To

(Canada) Leader says :—
I had oc asion, a few days ago, to visit the arsenal Asking the sentinel the direction to the office I desired to visit, he inquired in an under tone, "Any further news from the South, sir;" "None," I repided, "beyond the taking of the Georgia forts." "There will be war, sir," he rejoined. "I'm afraid so; the South will fight rather than surrender its rights." "Well, sir," he said, dropping his voice almost to a whisper, "I can tell you that there are many United States soldiers who will inver pull a trigger against the South." I nodde I and passed on, satisfied that the ta'kative sentinel had touched a point for which General Scorr cannot possibly propont for which General Scorr cannot possibly pro-(Canada) Leader says :satisfied that the ta kative sentiner had touched a point for which General Score cames possibly provide. There are officers and privates in every company who will never shoot southern citizen; for resisting federal coercion. On the same ground, the preparations of the Executive for calling out the militia of the District of Columbia are of doubtful expediency. Many of the rifles served out to volunteers will be turned against the Government.

Criminal.

EDWARD WEST HAS BEEN ARRESTED, and has confessed to having fired the extensive establishment of Col. Churchhill, Brockfield, N. H., on the 2d uit.

A DEAF AND DUMB CONFIDENCE WOMAN has been swindling the people in Binghampton, N. Y., by getting subscriptions for the magazines at a reduced rate. AN IMPUDENT THIFF stole a draft from the Geneva, N. Y., Post Office, last week, and induced the postmaster to cash it. He was arrested, but escaped from the officer on the cars.

MRS. CASTETTER, of South Bend, Ind., was killed on Monday by a female servant, who struck her with her fist in the breast while she was seated in a chair with an infant in her arms.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements—for every FOUR Limits, mises, two words, or less, one day, 60 cents; two days, 50 cents; two days, 50 cents; two days, 50 cents inside, some price each day, 7. Th. All Inserts—Marriages and Deaths, 26 cents for each for limits and devertisements of four lines, inserted as the convenience of the office, \$4 for every 26 insertises. Advertisements received until 10 celeck, F. M. The establishment is entirely closed on Sunday.

followed him, and a few days since shot him dead on the street. He gave himself up to the authorities, by whom he was acquitted.

Two GENTLEMEN SERING a drunken man lying in a gutter, in danger of suffocation, at indicate the distribution of the ground of th Samaritans.

Samaritans.

Mrs. Harmon, "Daughter of Obadian German," is out with a card respecting her stepmother, who died last week in destitute circumstances at Syracuse. She says that before she married her father, Mrs. German was a teacher; that having hoodwinked the old man, she induced him to sign notes for some \$60,000; that her brother realized the notes and abscended; that the old man died penniless, in a strange and sudden manner, from the effects of opium; that Mrs. German then went West to find her brother, and get a share of the plunder; that she found him as base and unprincipled as herself, and he would not give her a cent; and that since then she has been roving about the country, a miserable, abandoned woman, without a friend.

Calamities.

Dogs KILLED 150 SHREP, valued at \$1,000. at Chatham, Ill., on Saturday night.

A TERRIBLE FIRE in Stamford, Ct., a few-lays since, destroyed four large stores; the total loss will exceed \$15,000.

A LITTLE BOY LOST HIS RYE, at Batavia, N. Y., en Wednesday. He stumbled and fell on a gimlet, with which he was boring a hole in a board.

A YOUNG MAN SLIPPED into a vat of boiling liquor in a brewery at Rochester on Wednesday. He sank to his arm-pits, and he was not extricated until he was horribly and probably fatally injured.

A GIRLWAS PENT from a sleigh, at Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, and fell against a tree; she did not appear to be much hurt at the time, but on reaching home vemited blood, before the dector arrived she was dead.

A BOILER EXPLODED ON FRIDAY, at Ridge-wood, C. W. Rev. R. Phelips had his log broken, and S. Randall, was buried in the rules and killed, horribly mangled, by fragments of the boiler. MR. HIRAM SHAW, an elderly citizen of Ston-

isgten, Conn., died very suddenly en Wednesday merning. While he was apparently as well as ever, and conversing with his wife, she left the room for a moment, and on returning found him dead.

A FIRE BURNT the millinery store of Mice Turner, Hudson, to the ground, early on Tuesday morning. The five female immates, who were all asleep at the time, escaped in their night dresses. The servant jumped from the third story window into the arms of Mr. Peter Finkle.

story window into the arms of Mr. Peter Finkle.

Mrs. Matt Perl's troupe of Minstrels came very near being all lost, a few days age, while crossing in a small boat from Ogdensburgh, N. Y., to the Canada side. They were caught in the ice, and remained three hours and a half in extreme peril, very near going over Gallop's rapids at one time. They were finally rescued.

A BUILDING IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION at Groton Bank, Conn., on the line of the Stonington railroad was set on fire on Wednesday morning by the flood occasioned by the sudden thaw of the previous night. The water came into the cellar, partly filling it up, and slacked some barrels of lime stored there, which fact was not discovered until the building had taken fire. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Foreign Items.

On the 3rd inst. an accident occurred to an express rain from Shrewbury to Hereford in consequence of

an axle breaking. There is a deep dyke on each side of the railway. The carriages all ran off the line and the passengers were immersed in the water. Two women were drowned. The guard narrowly escaped by swimming. A lady and her child were marvellously reccued. The other passengers were provide

Jan. 5 .- On the London, Chatham and Liverpool railway yesterday the tire of a wheel flew off. A warrant officer named Patricts N was killed, and &

number of passengers were bruised. WESTERN RAILWAY. - Another and more serious accident occurred at a late hour last night on the Londen and North Western Railway, which resulted in the death of one first class passenger and serious injury to two or three others. The train left Livespool at 5.15 P. M. and reached the ticket platform of Camden Town soon after 11 P. M., where it was discovered that some of the carriages were missing—an engine was dispatched and about four yards on the London side of Primrose Hill Tunnel the disconnected carriages, two in number were discovered smashed and turned completely over. A first-class passenger belonging to Birmingham or Wolverhamp-ton was taken out dead. Several other passengers were injured, but not very seriously. The tires of all the wheels were in good order. Cause of scot-

dent at present not known. The London Times in another leader on the political crisis in America, in which it reiterates its hope that the Union may be maintained, points to the original contention as started by the Precsoilers, vis., that slavery is a disgrace to the country, and it ergues that this doctrine is true and that consequently the right of the question with all its advantages be-longs to the states of the North.

The Times also publishes a long article from its New York correspondent on the "History of Slavery in the United States."

The Liverpool Times says: The recent intelligence from America brings to light a feeling which cannot fail to create some surprise as well as amusement in this country _ namely, that many persons in the South alculated upon the support of England and the English press in the present attempt to break up the fed-eral compact. Any such sympathy, if it were really looked for, must have been based on a very erroneous estimate of public opinion on this side of the Atlantic. We have too keen a recollection of slavery and the We have too keen a recollection of slavery and the cvils which it generated—to say nething of the hard cash which we paid for sweeping it out of existence in our colonies — not to desire its extinction in every cvilized country, more especially in one with which we are connected by so many ties of blood and interest. The form of government which prevails in the United States has long ceased to excite the hostility of Englishmen, and the desire felt by every man of judgment on this side of the water is, that the Union may endure in its integrity, a monument of the energy and wisdom with which it was built up, and the broad basis, with the exception of slavery, on which its foundation was

the exception of slavery, on which its founda laid." THE COLD THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, on Christmas day, was greater than it has been since January, 1836. In and near London, the themoseter fell to 7 above zero; 10.8, 11 3-4 and 13-1-5 below zero, have been marked in various parts.

of the country.

Cowardice is no failing in King Bombalino; at the siege of Gaeta, a shell fell, but did not burst at once; the frightened soldiers protrated themselves, but the king rushed forward, threw the shell over the ramparts, and called to the soldiers, "Get up now, lads, the danger is over."

THE TELEGRAPHIC LINES OF Russia have advanced into Asia, and are progressing with an extraordinary rapidity. Siberia will soon be traversed by them; and it is said the Russian government propose to connect Siberia with America by means of a submarine line along the laterical by means of a submarine line along the Alcutian Islands.

Is is a curious cincumstance, that during the 350 years the Palace of the Tuileries has been a royal dwelling no French Sovereign has died within its walls. In connection with this fact, another may be mentioned. Ever since 1588 every French Sovereign who has made the Tuileries his abode has been compelled, at some time or other, to quit the shelter of its reof

Business Items.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED by the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., that intemperance is no best to the recovery of life insurance. The case is volved \$5.000, which the company are ordered to

No LESS THAN 30,000 BALES OF COTTON person defect through Worcester last week, toward Lowell and Lawrence, crowding the freight care in the various railroads. All this cotton dame from Memphis, Tenn., by railroad,

MRS. CASTETTER, of South Bend, Ind., was killed on Monday by a female servant, who struck her with her fist in the breast while she was seated in a chair with an infant in her arms.

AN INCENDIARY fired Grace church, Washington, early on Thursday morning. It was happily discovered at daybreak, and the fire extinguished. This is the second malicious attempt made in a few days.

Bon Marshall, a bar keeper, killed a man in Paducah, Ky., last Spring, and field to New Orleans, whither a relative of the murdered man no cora.